Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

My Love and I.

BY FERNANDO.

My love and I, one summer's night,
Sat underneath a chesnut tree;
Against its massive trunk we leaned,
And none were there but God and we.
We sang and talked of other days—
We sang the brilliant songs of old;
Alternately, we told the loves
Of maidens, and of warriors bold.

Persuasively I told another—
A tale of love, and hope, and fear;
And first her eye with sorrow drooped,
Then, soon it glisened with a tear.
That pearly drop caused mine to flow—
I felt that she was dear to me,
And gently clasped her band in mine.
For none were there but God and we.

Another still I had to tell,
Of early, fond, devoted love;
I told it earnestly and true,
And yet my lips did scarcely move.
I told it—yet I know not how—
I told it—and she knew my meaning,
For, ere I closed, I felt her cheek
Against my anxious bosom leaning.

I watched her every look and motion,
Her downcast eye and blushing face,
And saw her brush the tear that started,
But soon another took its place.
I gently held her to my side,
And surely felt her beating heart,
As she looked up to me, and showed
A joy no way akin to art.

No voice was heard—no sound was there,
But such as came from her and me;
Around, above, 'twas calm and still,
For none were there but God and we.
Nor can I tell the half I felt—
Such bliss, before, I never knew—
And yet, I think I'd rather die,
Than live that hour of bliss anew.

Railroad Snowed up—Three Hundred Men and Women Thirty-eight Hours in a Snow-drift within Seven Miles of Chicago.

The snow and wind, day before yesterday, completely blockaded the railroads leading in all directions from this city. Of all the trains that left here yesterday morning only one succeeded in penetrating the huge drifts and proceding on its way; all the rest returned.

On the Chicago and Milwaukee Road, no train has left this city since Monday afternoon, and only one has arrived since then, which was at nine o'clock last night. The accommodation train, which left Waukegan at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, proceeded southward to Crittenden, where a drift, several hundred rods in length, and from two to six feet in depth, was encountered. The impossibility was at once seen of passing through the drift with the entire train, and the passengers were transferred to a freight car, near the locomotive, and in this way were brought to the city. Thirteen cars, however, were left standing on the main track—the drift constantly increasing in depth around them.

The Tuesday morning train from Milwaukee, arrived at this place at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock, and of course could proceed no further. Mr. Hibbard, the conductor, and Mr. Brown, the engineer, at once went to work with their locomotive to haul the standing cars off the main track, but had removed with only two or three when the locomotive broke down. Night was approaching, and it became evident that the passengers must remain till morning on the prairies. From a neighboring farm house Mr. Hubbard procured an ample, though plain, supply of provisions for their supper, and then started in a sleigh to this city for assistance. He reached here between nine and ten o'clock, and made known his predicament to the Superintendent of the road, Mr. Johnson, and then, after procuring at the Tremont House and other places a supply of provisions, returned to his charge in the snowy waste near Chittenden, where he arrived, nearly frozen, at two o'clock in the morning.

To add to the perplexities of their positions, the fuel was now exhausted; but a very good substitute for firewood was furnished by the board fences on either side of the track. For fifty or sixty yards the boards were all torn off and consumed to warm the cars. During the night, however, a locomotive with a car load of wood was sent down from Highland Park, and with this reinforcement, when morning came, the conductors, engineers and other operatives went again to work clearing the road.

At one o'clock yesterday morning the passenger train arrived from Milwaukee, and found the cars still buried in the snow. The third locomotive joined the others in clearing the track, and all three were engaged until near sundown before the drift was penetrated. At that hour all the passengers were transferred to the foremost train, and the others returned to Milwaukee.

Still it was found impossible to get through the drift with two locomotives, until a run was made back to Evanston for wood and water.—About seven-and-a-half last evening the train, after thirty-eight hours passed in the snow drift, started for Chicago, and in a short time met a locomotive which had been sent out from this city yesterday morning to break the road, but which had been nearly all day in progressing seven miles.—*Chicago Times, 31st ult.*

Some of our cotemporaries are discussing the question, which is the safest seat in case of railroad collision? We should choose one about one hundred miles from the railroad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Pennsylvanian.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—The town of Kars has been occupied by two Russian battallions, while a third occupies the camp formerly held by the army of Gen. Monravieff. The captured guns and other munitions of war have been removed to Alexandropol.

Letters from Erzeroum predict an approaching scarcity of breadstuffs.

Iskander Pacha was seriously wounded on the 23d of December.

PERSIA.

It is rumored that Turkey is about to mediate between Persia and England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria opened the British Parliament on the 31st of January.

In the House of Lords, Earl Gosford moved an address in response to the Queen's speech, which was seconded by Lord Abingdon.

The Earl of Derby did not oppose the motion, but he said that he considered the Royal speech as very bare, cold and meagre. He thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs with America, India and the colonies, as well as to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the Government had violated a municipal law of the United States in the attempt to enlist men, and hoped an apology would be offered such as could be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech referring to the subject.—The whole speech, he said, was redolent of water gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied by referring to the present relations with the United States. He said, in my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty, that the difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case, correspondence was useless, and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of a third Power, both sides agreeing to the decision.

That offer has not been accepted, but it has been again renewed, and I hope upon further consideration, the United States Government will acquiesce. With respect to the recruiting difficulty, it would not have aided a friendly solution to allude to it from the throne, inasmuch as the correspondence upon the subject continues. The most recent demands of the United States, arrived about two days since, and they are not yet in a state to be made public.

The origin of the trouble was this: At the beginning of the war, numerous foreigners, in the United States, applied to the British Government for permission to join the army of the East. In consequence, instructions were sent to the government of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax.

These instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton, who was at the same time informed, that anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation of the municipal law of the United States. An agency was accordingly opened, and upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit soldiers in the United States, and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who expressed his satisfaction after further explanations. It stated that correspondence of a not very amicable nature had since taken place between the Governments, but the transactions referred to are by-gone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government has disclaimed all infringement of the laws of the United States.

With the conduct of Mr. Crampton he said his government was perfectly satisfied, being convinced that he neither intentionally nor accidentally violated the laws of the United States.

The whole difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution, and no slight was meant by not mentioning America in the speech from the throne.

In the House of Commons, Admiral Napier, immediately on taking his seat, moved for papers in relation to the expedition to the Baltic under his command.

Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution to the effect that enlistment for the armies of Great Britain in foreign countries lowers the dignity of the nation, and is calculated to endanger the relations with other States.

FRANCE.

Satisfaction has been expressed that Paris has been selected for the meeting of the Peace Congress.

Peace is now considered as certain.

Numerous political arrests have been made at Bordeaux.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the import duty on cotton brought from Entrepols by French vessels at 25f. per 100 killogrammes, being a reduction of 5f. on the former sales.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay dates to the 2d of January have been received, announcing that the insurrection had been suppressed, and that quiet prevailed throughout India.

Great Britain is about to seize upon the Kingdom of Oude, allowing the King a pension of half a million of dollars, and appointing Gen. Outram to the Governorship of the country.

The dates from Canton are to December the 5th. The trade in old teas was brisk: but very few teas are in the market; consequently operations are limited.

The failure of several Chinese dealers had been followed by the suspension of Aspinwall, Mackenzie & Co., whose liabilities amount to 750,000 dollars. In consequence of the difficulties from their failures, a stoppage of the tea and silk trade is threatened from the 7th of December.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.

The Canada did not arrive at her dock till 5 o'clock, in consequence of the ice. Her mails will leave to-morrow morning for the South.

The papers contain some additional items of news of interest.

Capt. Long avowed from the wheel house that he knows nothing about the report of the Pacific having put back.

RUSSIA.

Russia is said to have made it a condition, previous to the acceptance of the propositions, that no indemnification is to be demanded and no cession of territory exacted except that required for ratification, which being conceded, she agrees not to fortify the Oland Isles.

It is reported that Austria will propose to the Germanic Diet to adhere to the peace proliminaries in order that Germany may be admitted to the conferences.

Amongst other rumors are the following:—That Russia has selected Paris for the conference in order to slight Austria, and that the Austrian Cabinet is offended therewith: that Russia intends at the last moment to demand in the name of the general interests of Europe, and in accordance with article five, that England be forbidden to fortify Heligoland, and restrict her to peace purposes only.

Holland and other neutral powers, it is said, demand a voice in the conference.

Iron coated floating batteries, similar to those of the Allied powers, are being constructed for the defence of Cronstadt.

A forced loan of 600,000 silver roubles has been imposed on Finland for its defence.

France and England do not slacken in their preparations for the continuance of war.

A new plan for the re-organization of the Principalities, alledged to have been presented to the Porte by Lord Stratford, is published.

The London journals entertain various opinions of the Queen's speech. The opinion on 'Change is unfavorable, and a slight decline in the funds had been experienced.

The Queen's speech opens with an eulogium upon the taking of Sebastopol, refers to the preparations for a vigorous persecution of the war, alludes to the acceptance of the offer of mediation made by Austria, and the acceptance by Russia of certain conditions which it was hoped would be the foundation of a treaty of peace, but that during the negotiations there will be no relaxation of the war-like preparations.

The speech also alludes to the conclusion of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, containing defensive engagements applicable to those dominions, tending to preserve the balance of power in that section. The conclusion of a treaty of anuity and commerce with Chili is announced. The estimates are framed for the exigencies of war, and a reliance upon the country is expected to continue the support hitherto so cheerfully yielded. The balance of the speech is devoted to domestic affairs.

The Protectionists count on a dissolution of Parliament occurring during the session.

A Democratic meeting has been held in London, to protest against the proposed peace. The chief supporters of this meeting were the sympathizers with Kossuth, Mazini, ect.

The war Department of Sweden has drawn a million of francs for the immediate defence of the Kingdom.

Traces of a Father.

In a late history of Braddock's defeat, we have a very touching illustration of the manner in which truth long buried may be brought to light, by one of those very slight but conclusive signs which Providence seems to have given as if for the very purpose of knitting together those members of the great skeleton of history which otherwise would lie scattered, unobserved and unknown in the deserts of the past. Sir John Halket, a brave and much respected English officer, had been one of those who had fallen in the terrible route that had befallen the English and colonial regiments in their attack upon Fort du Quesne, but such was the number of the slain and completeness of the defeat, that no means were taken at the time to secure his burial. In 1756, however, Fort du Quesne having been reduced, his son, Sir Peter Halket proceeded to the battle-field, to see if there remained anything which would enable him to identify his father's body. "In reply to his anxious question," we are told, "one of his twany guides had already told him that he recollected, during the combat, to have seen an officer fall beneath such a remarkable tree as he should have no difficulty in recognizing; and at the same moment, another rushing to his side was instantly shot down, and fell across his comrade's body. As they drew near the spot, the detachment was halted, and the Indians peered about through the trees to recall their memories of the scene. With speaking gesture they briefly discoursed in their own tongue. Suddenly, and with a shrill cry, the Indian of whom we have spoken sprang to the well-remembered tree. While the troops rested on their arms in a circle around, he and his companion searched among the thick fallen leaves. In a moment two great skeletons were exposed lying together, the one upon the other, as they had died. The hand that tore away the scalps had not disturbed their position: but no signs remained to distinguish the relics from the hundreds of others that strewed the ground. At this moment Sir Peter remembered him of a peculiar artificial tooth which his father bore. The bones were then seperated, and on examination of those which lay undermost at once solved all doubts. "It is my father," exclaimed the unhappy youth, as he sank into the arms of his scarcely less affected friend."

☞Old bread may be made as good as new, by dipping the loaf in cold water, then putting it in the oven after the bread is drawn, or a a stove, and let it be well heated through.

An Attachment.

We have heard a good story told of which an Alabama Sheriff was the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at the term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way, had often bestowed melting glances upon the said Sheriff. He was admitted, and the widow appeared; the confusion and delight which the arrival of her visitor occasioned, set off to greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M——. Her cheeks bore the beautiful blended tints of the apple blossom; her lips resembled the rose buds upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like the quivers of cupid; the glances of love and tenderness with which they were filled resembled arrows that only wanted a BEAU (pardon the pun) to do full execution. After a few common place remarks:

"Madam," said the matter of fact Sheriff, "I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheek of the fair widow; the downcast eyes whose glances were centered upon her beautiful foot, which half concealed by her flowing drapery, gently patted the floor, she with equal candor replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the Sheriff maintained an astonished silence: at length he said:

"Madam, you will proceed to court."

"Proceed to court," replied the lady, with a merry laugh: then shaking her head, she said: "No, sir! though this is *leap year*, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that *you should proceed to court.*"

"But, madam, the justice is waiting."

"Let him wait; I am not disposed to hurry matters in so unbecoming a manner: and besides, sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand I greatly prefer a *minister* to a justice of the peace."

A light dawned upon the sheriff's brain.

"Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood: the attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C., and commands me to bring you instantly before him, to answer a contempt of court in disobeying a subpoena in the case of Smith vs. Jones!"

An Awful Tragedy.

A Young Wife Murdered by her Husband—Subsequent Suicide.

We copy from the Memphis *Whig*, of the 9th inst., the following narrative of one of the most horrible tragedies we have ever heard of:

"We heard, yesterday, the particulars of one of the most melancholy tragedies that we have known for many years, which occurred in Marshall county, Miss., about 11 miles from Holly Springs, on Wednesday last. Mr. R. R. Cox, a planter in good circumstances, killed his own wife while she was lying asleep in her bed, and then shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. This occurred some time during the night, but was not known until the next morning, when a negro man went to the room to make fire, and found the door fastened. Not being able to raise any one on the inside, the negro called the overseer, who came and forced the door open, when he found both Mr. and Mrs. Cox dead—she lying on the bed with two bullets through her head, and he lying on the hearth, shot through the region of the heart, with his hand still grasping the deadly revolver. They had been married but a short time, and it is supposed that Mr. Cox was insane at the time, as he has frequently suffered from aberrations of the mind.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were known by many of our citizens, he as the possessor and occupant some two or three years since, of the dwelling in the Southern part of the city known as the "Swiss cottage," while the young and beautiful bride was, but a few months' since, a gay and lively school-girl, attending Mrs. Armstrong's school in this city, and will be remembered by many as the pretty Miss Sallie Wilson. Leaving school, she married Mr. C. sometime last fall, and now she has been cut off from all earthly hopes and happiness by him who had solemnly vowed to love and protect her. Mr. C. was a worthy young man, and there can be no doubt but that he was laboring under insanity at the time of this awful calamity; in fact, many circumstances that transpired a day or two previous go to show that he was not in his right mind.

Much sympathy is felt in this community for the families and friends of both the deceased persons—families of the first standing in North Mississippi. May God be their help in this, their hour of the deepest and most heart-rending affliction.

The Memphis *Enquirer*, speaking of the affair, says the parties had been married only six weeks and adds:

Mr. Cox is the third male member of a worthy family who has died a violent death within the last eight or ten years. One, in a fit of insanity, threw himself from the deck of a Mississippi steamer, and was drowned; another was slain by the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled shot-gun, when starting on a camp-hunt; and now we have to record the death of still another, and that of his fair young wife, by his own hands.

☞Female loneliness never appears to so great advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No true artist ever sets off his angels with towering feathers and great jewelry, and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments, which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinselries may serve to give effect on the stage or upon a ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold or dimonds.

The Mother and the Widow.

The following well portrayed picture we take from a religious paper. If there is a situation which deserves sympathy and commands respect it is that of the mother left by the loss of her husband, her earthly stay and support, to buffet the elements of adverse fortune alone:

"We are slow to acknowledge any womanly character, living or dead, as superior to that of *the good mother*—such as we find her in all our communities. She is perhaps called to no single great act of devotedness—but her whole life is a sacrifice for the good of others. How she works to bring up her children. No labor is too hard. She denies herself every comfort to give them an education. She would part with her own heart's blood to make them happy.

"This devotedness becomes more remarkable when, by the death of the father, the mother is left alone to struggle on through life. If we were to set out to explore this city, we should find many a poor widow, with five or six little children dependent upon her, struggling for their support with a patience and courage truly heroic. With no friends to help her, and no means of support but her needle, she undertakes to provide for her little family. She makes her home in an attic, and there she sits and struggles with poverty. No one comes to see her. She hears only the cry of those hungry little mouths, which call to her for bread. And there she toils all day long, and often half the night, that they may not want. And yet she does not complain. If only her strength holds out, and her efforts are successful, her mother's heart is satisfied and grateful."

USE OF A NOSE.—A good story is told of Mozart, at the time he was a pupil of Haydn. The latter challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter; a champaign supper was to be the forfeit. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and much to the surprise of Haydn, handed it to him saying:

"There is a piece of music sir, which you cannot play, and I can: You are to give the first trial."

Mozart smiled at the half excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted, struck the instrument with such an air of self assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along the simple passages he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, as anybody was aware, was favored, or at least endowed with an extremely long nose, which in modern dialect, "stuck out a feet." Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme ends of the piano, and leaning forward, bobbed his nose against the middle key, which nobody could play.

Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and after acknowledging the "corn," declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music, which he had never discovered.

Romance and Reality.

In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, O., is a pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a peculiar character is supposed to have damaged the intellect of the young man, who was sent to the Asylum some time ago, cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent home. While at home he fell in love with a young girl, who returned his devotion, and they become tenderly attached to each other. But unhappily, the malady returned upon the young man; he was seperated from the object of his love, and sent back to the Asylum. Left to herself, to muse upon her bereavement and the sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the girl became affected, almost, as it might seem, from pure sympathy—and it was not long before she, too, was immured within the walls which sheltered him. They are both there now. Occasionally they seem to have recovered their reason, and are permitted to hold interviews with one another. In one of these the poor girl begged her lover to marry her, but he replied with melancholy real enough to bring tears from the listeners—"You know that we cannot be married, Ellen, we are unfit for that happiness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we are!"—*Sand'ky Reg.*

A FORTUNATE SUGGESTION.—During the late visitation of the cholera at Chicago, Illinois, a wealthy miser of that city took the disorder and died. The weather being very warm, it was found necessary to place his body in the coffin without removing his usual apparel. One of his heirs, who was standing by, suggested, just as the lid was being fastened, searching the deceased's pockets, which was done, and the searcher found an ordinary money-belt around the corpse, containing over $5,000 worth of notes, bills, &c.

STRANGE OPTICAL INSTRUMENT.—There has been lately exhibited in Paris, a huge concave mirror, an instrument of a startling species of opticle magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a monstrous dissection of your phisiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your face and figure in true proportions, but reversed, the head downward. But retire still further, at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold you see yourself not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing between you and the mirror! The effect is appalling, from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so striking indeed is the exhibition, that men of the strongest nerve will shrink involuntarily at the first view.

☞The crop of Indian corn, in this country, if we value it at one-half the present market price, amounts to more than all the gold from California; and our wheat crop, at the most moderate estimate, is worth as much as all the gold in the country; while the moderate growth of oats, with all the reasonable allowances for exaggeration, more than equals any two years' produce of the California mines.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit five dollar gold piece, capitally executed, which is now in circulation. It is nearly of size, color and weight of the true half eagle, but its spurious character can be detected by ringing it, as it sounds, when thrown down, precisely like lead. On a very close examination the milling on the edges appear to be cut too deep. The piece we saw was dated 1855, and a slight deflection from the right position may be observed in the last figure 5 in the date.

SAFETY OF TRAVELLERS ON RAILROADS.—In the Senate of New Jersey, on Thursday, the bill for the protection of railroad companies and the safety of travellers, was ordered a third reading. Two amendments were agreed to—the first, that companies shall be responsible for accidents to persons when standing on platforms of the cars when there is no room within the cars, and also for all accidents caused by the train starting before the time advertised; and the other providing that there shall be no posts, &c.; by the side of the road at a nearer distance than eighteen inches in the clear, and that on all double tracks, there shall be at least two feet in the clear between passing trains.

☞A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Philadelphia, notes a case about to be brought before the Common Pleas, of that city, in which a former wife (the second we believe) of Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, is the plaintiff. She claims, according to this writer, that Dr. Griswold was never lawfully divorced from her, though he has since married a third wife. David Paul Brown is the lady's counsel. The case promises, like all its kind, to be richer in the scandalous than in service to social or moral good. Several authors, male and female, are said to be subpœnaed to give evidence on points at issue. The case will be of principal interest to the literary world.

A BAD HUSBAND.—Sarah Nichols, residing at Stewartstown, near Spang's iron works, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, yesterday made information before Alderman Parkinson, to the effect that her husband had repeatedly abused and threatened her with personal violence; that he refused to let her have the goods which she owned before marriage; that she kept a boarding house, and had to do all the work herself, not being allowed to hire a girl. She expressess a willingness, however, at the close of her deposition, to do all the labor, and keep him in idleness, if he will only cease to abuse her, and asks the protection of the law to that end. Mr. Nichols will have a hearing on Monday.

A HORSE, SLEIGH, AND THREE PERSONS LOST THROUGH THE ICE.—The Detroit Free Press of Tuesday says that on Monday last a man woman and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh, drawn by a single horse, and nearly reached the Canada shore, when the horse broke the ice, or as is supposed by some, fell through an air hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment, and then all were swept away, by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.—*Pittsburg Union.*

RATHER SEVERE.—An eminent jurist who was said to have rather long shanks, was one day practicing at the bar, and having occasion to cross-examine a sailor who had spoken of a hand-spike in the course of his evidence, he asked, with some asperity:

"Well, sir, how large was this hand-spike which you tell of?"

"About as large as usual," said Jack.

"But *how* large—as large as a man's leg?"

"Well," replied Jack, looking at the thin supporters of the jurist—"Well, it was not as large as a *man's* leg, but it might be as big as your'n, maybe."

☞"I would advise you to put your head into a dye tub, it's rather red," said a joker to a sandy haired girl.

"I would advise you to put yours into an oven, it's rather soft," said Nancy.

☞A correspondent of the Wisconsin Democrat pays Chicago the following compliment: "Men are getting rich faster, and living higher, and doing more business, and drinking more and going to the devil generally by a shorter road, in Chicago, than in any place I have seen out West.

Henry Clay on Fusion.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by HENRY CLAY, in the House of Representatives, in Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1850, and now applicable to the doings in Congress; and should, as a piece of information, be kept before the country as a beacon-light, that the people may see and avoid the quicksands of the Black Republicans:

"But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged *into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig.* I go a step further; if I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 29, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Congregational Meeting.

A meeting of the Presbyterian Congregation will be held in the Church on Saturday the 8th day of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full meeting is desired, as the PEWS will be disposed of on that day, and other business of importance transacted.

By order of the Trustees.

Letter of Rev. John Chambers.

PHILA., Jan. 20. 1856.

My Dear Friend:—I see from the papers that the DEMOCRATS have passed to second reading a bill to repeal the restraining Liquor Law, and it is expected to-day the bill will pass the house of Representatives.

Now, let me propose to you and through you to our party, that they forthwith pass a bill requiring the Commissioners of each County to have erected, and placed at all the cross-roads, a trough with half a dozen or more mugs chained fast; and those troughs well and costantly supplied with rum and lager, that the thirsty whiskey drinking democrats may have their fill. The county need not be at the expense of fencing in the troughs, for there is not a *hog* in the old Keystone so far lost to respect for his honorable *hogship*, as to put his snout within more than smelling distance of the vile drug.

It does seem to me as though the Democrats were resolved that all the *evils* of intemperance *shall* be entailed upon this land perpetually. It is to me most galling and mortifying that the political party which I consider the true party of the country, should so identify itself with RUM, RAGS and RUIN. My dear sir, I most deeply regret that you, as a FATHER, and a good citizen, should lend your influence to this vile traffic. It matters not, in my judgment, how much of the rum sellers' money may pass from their pockets to those of the Democratic members. Now, allow me to ask you, as an honest, clever fellow, have *you ever* known *any good* results to the individual, the family, or the community, from rum-drinking? Give me *one* example in which rum-drinking has reformed *one man*? For thirty years I have been asking for this example, but this far in vain. Will you do me the favor to ask the Democratic members for *one* example. I ask it from the DEMOCRATIC members of the Legislature because it is evident to *all* who will see, that they are the friends of rum, and that rum is *their* friend. Surely they can say something good of their old friend. I presume Hughy will have high Mass performed for all the precious whiskey-souls in the Legislature. I trust in God that there is humanity enough in the Senate to stay the burning wrongs of the House. Yours truly,

JOHN CHAMBERS.

☞ Above will be found a letter purporting to have been written by the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, which we publish as one of the *extraordinary* productions of the age, and to *prove* that the man who gets drunk on *fanaticism* is a more deplorable object than the man who gets drunk on Parker whiskey! More *intemperate* language than that employed by Mr. CHAMBERS, in this epistle, could not emanate from the most confirmed drunkard in the State; and its effect upon the public mind will do more injury to the cause of temperance than Mr. C. can do good should he be permitted to live to lecture and write on this subject for the next fifty years. Because this Reverend gentleman cannot carry his *extreme* measurers on the subject of temperance, he *recommends* that the Legislature pass a bill *requiring* the Commissioners to erect *troughs* at all the cross-roads in the State, and *fill them with whiskey* for the use of *Democrats*, whom he denominates as below the *hog* species! Disgraceful sentiment to emanate from *any man*, but much more so to come from a Minister of the Gospel. The *innendo* that the Democratic members of the Legislature were *bribed* by the "*rum sellers*," in passing the bill for the repeal of the "Jug-Law," is the strongest possible evidence that Mr. C. was *intoxicated*, (by imbibing heavy draughts of *fanaticism*,) when he penned the *puerile* thought. The lowest grade of drunkards want no better law, for *their benefit*, than the JUG LAW, which seems to have so strong a place in the affections of Mr. C.—and he, and his especial co-workers, in trying to fasten such a law upon the people, exhibit the strongest possible determination "to entail the evils of intemperance perpetually upon this land." Mr. C. says it is "evident to all that the Democratic members of the Legislature are the friends of rum, and that rum is their friend." Now, this remark was as uncalled for as it is unjust. A more *temperate* and gentlemanly set of men never assembled at Harrisburg than those composing the Democratic portion of the Legislature—and, in repealing the Jug Law, they have done nothing more than to obey the voice of the people, emphatically expressed at the ballot-box. To have done less, would have been a clear violation of a plain duty entrusted to their hands.

One of the meanest features of the *political* temperance men of the present day, consists in the fact that they *feel* like "crushing out" every body who will not bow before their opinions. To be allowed a full expression of their own views, no matter how ridiculous and absurd, does not satisfy them—and, if they cannot *force* the people to buy nothing *less* than a quart, they would erect troughs at all the cross roads in order to *tempt* men and children, too, to become DRUNKARDS. To this fearful extent does *fanaticism* lead men, otherwise good citizens.

All the Temperance laws that have been pssed, have proved a humbug. They have never been instrumental in reforming a single man, and never will. As long as WHISKEY *is in the land*, those that want it will have it, despite all the laws that can be passed to *curb* their appetite. In fact, these laws only serve as a *self-sharpener*, and create a greater *thirst* for the filthy drug. And raising the price of the article, does no good. It only still further impoverishes the wife and children of the besotted inebriate—because, in cases like this, if it takes the last loaf of bread, the last stick of wood, or the last pound of sugar, the *quart* of rum must come. A single prayer uttered in *faith* and *humility*, by the *honest* clergy and *christian* men of the land, would do more to reform DRUNKARDS, than all the laws that all Legislative bodies can pass whilst the world stands.

The *new lights* on the temperance question have made a *division* of the subject, in which they class *all* Democrats as the friends of rum—and all the *enemies* of the Democratic Party as the friends of temperance! This is neither fair, honest, nor decent, for all know the declaration to be grossly false. One party is as much addicted to drinking as the other—but it is very certain that some of the most notorious lovers of "Rum," are found among the warmest advocates of *political* temperance for *political purposes*. Only a few days ago, a man who was mainly instrumental in fastening upon the people the K. N. Jug Law, was engaged in the enterprize of tempting men in the country to drink liquor from the JUGS *he carried in his carpet bag*. Shame on such double-distilled hypocrisy.

When Ministers attend to the duties which properly belong to their calling, they never fail to acquire confidence and respect—but, whenever they turn *politicians*, and bitterly denounce people, instead of affectionately admonishing them, they are like noxious weeds among beautiful flowers.

In the above letter, Mr. CHAMBERS most cordially *invites* the *contempt* of every Democrat in Pennsylvania—and, if he is not gratified in his request, it will be owing to the good sense of the people, and not to any wisdom to be found in the letter recorded above.

Without a Name!

☞ The *factions* opposed to the Democratic Party are now without a name; and, the only way they designate themselves when calling a caucus, a State, County or Township Convention, is as the *enemies* of the *national* administration! We were attracted with the call for a caucus of the K. N. members of the Legislature of our own State, which read as above. Heretofore the *State* Administration has been considered of some account—but the Know-Nothings seem to have no faith in the *strength* of the Executive power at Harrisburg. It was this dirty mixing up of factions, that disgraced our State and nation by the scenes enacted in the Harrisburg Legislature last winter, and at Washington this winter. Will honest men of the country continue to act with such a compound of Mongrels?

So ravenous are they for spoils, when successful, that they permit the best offices in their gift to go into the hands of Democrats rather than let either wing of their own discordant material, get into power. The election of U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, Seargeant-at-arms and a Democratic Printer to the lower House of Congress will satisfy any candid man of the truth of this assertion. Who, then, can have any faith in their promises?

☞ The *black* spirits (*Abolitionists*) have been holding a convention in Pittsburg, and the *gray* spirits (*Know-Nothings*) in Philadelphia, during the last week, both of which have been the theatre of disorder and contention such as was to have been expected from such assemblages.

☞ The Democratic State Convention meets in Harrisburg on next Tuesday, and being composed of some of the very best men in the Commonwealth, we have no doubt they will discharge the high trust committed to their hands in a manner that will meet the approbation of a large majority of the people at the polls on the second Tuesday of October next. WM. M. HALL, Esq., is the Senatorial, and GEO. H. SPANG, Esq. the Representative delegate from Bedford County.

☞ A serious accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, on the 21st inst., by which one man lost his life, and several others were badly injured. An engine run into the western mail train, while it was standing still, owing to a coupling holding the cars having broken, and the engine close behind, could not be checked soon enough to escape the sad calamity.

☞ The Liquor Law which passed the Senate a few days since, has been referred to a select committee in the House, the report of which will be seen in a few days.

From the Providence (R. I.) Post.

IS THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY AN AMERICAN PARTY?

We answer, confidently and emphatically, *No!*—We say that, in all its features and all its purposes, it is the very opposite of what it claims to be. Let us see if we speak more or less than the simple truth.

In the first place, look at its *secrecy*. Is there anything American in that? Is it American to belong to a society the very name and the very existence of which you are bound by an oath to keep a profound secret? Is it American to nominate men for high offices, and keep their nomination a secret until it is revealed through the ballot-box? Is it American to shrink from an open discussion of the claims and qualifications of candidates for high offices? Is it American to sneak to the Council chamber for the transaction of political business through trap-doors and back-entries, with one eye over your shoulder, like a dog with a stolen breakfast, to guard against detection? Can there be anything peculiarly American in an association whose main features are resembled by nothing that has existed in America from the landing of the Pilgrims down to the day that we numbered twenty-five millions of souls? Is there anything *very* American in a society of Jesuits? Is there anything American in a star-chamber court? Is there anything American in an Italian or Spanish inquisition? If not, then is there nothing American in know-nothingism, thus far considered.

Look at its *oaths*. From the moment of taking them the victim ceases to be a freeman. He is sworn to look upon his brother who was born upon another soil, or whose religious faith differs from his own, as an outcast. He becomes a bigot—bitter, intollerant, unrelenting. He is sworn also to vote for his party's candidates, be they who and what they may. No matter if the greatest knave, the most bare-faced villain, or the meanest scoundrel that ever walked the earth, is placed in nomination, he *must* vote for him. There is no escape. He has *sworn* that he will do it. He cannot listen to argument, for he is no longer free to act according to the dictates of reason and conscience. His only answer to the patriot's appeal must be, "We have a law, and by that law I must vote for my party's candidate, no matter who he is or what he is, saint or devil, it is all the same." Is there anything American in this? And yet this is one of the features of know-nothingism.

Look at its *purposes*. It proposes to annihilate political equality—to rob labor of its dignity and its means of defence, by robbing it of its strength at the polls. It would make chattles or mere machines of thousands of white laborers, and open the door to still greater encroachments upon the poor man's rights. Is there anything American in this?

Look again. It would erect *communities of foreigners* upon our own soil, by driving every man of foreign birth beyond the boundaries of American society, whether social or political. It would teach a large class of men, with families growing up around them in our very midst, to *hate*, with a bitter and everlasting hatred, the institutions of our country, and the men who sustain them. It would shut out the children of foreign-born parents from all Amercanizing influences, and leave them to grow up amongst us with those prejudices common to the land of their fathers. Is this an object worthy of Americans?

Look once more. It would offer a premium for religious hypocrisy, by excluding from office and from the ballot-box every man who openly embraces the Catholic faith. The American doctrine has been, that every person should be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. It would trample this doctrine in the dust, by providing *penalties*, in the form of proscriptive disabilaties, for all who worship God in any other than the Protestant form.

But enough. There can be but one answer to the question we have asked. The know-nothing party is anti-American in its organization and internal features—anti-American in its purposes—anti-American in its soul and in its substance. With its mask off, it is a bald traitor—a heartless, reckless enemy of American institutions. Let true Americans flee from it as they would flee from the pestilence that wasteth at noonday—avoid it as they would the poisonous viper—and crush it as true patriotism would crush undisguised treason.

MR. BUCHANAN AND LORD CLARENDON.—The report that angry words had recently been exchanged between these two gentlemen is not credited. The journal upon whose authority it is reported is the London Morning Advertiser, a paper which is said to be the receiver of all the filthy whispers and absurd fictions floating about the purlieus of the British metropolis.

A CAPITAL HIT!

The man who, in a land and an age *like this*, is honestly declaiming against the temporal influence of the poor Pope; and earnestly warning his countrymen against the political arts of the poor Catholics; ought to have lived at least in the last century, and followed the Spanish Cavalier in his crusade against wind-mills. Nor have we any more to fear—*From the influx of foreign elements into our body politic, in the character and habits of the mingled races of the old world.* Though foreign emigration were increased a hundred fold, it would no more alarm a thoughtful man, for the safety of our free institutions, than do the thousand rivers, that pour their varied elements into the sea, alarm a philosopher for the purity of the mighty and assimilating ocean. The nation is already, in all its grand elements of character, permanently Anglo-American; and a wise man would just as sincerely fear to dine on a salmon, lest he, himself, should become a great fish; or to break his fast on a bird, lest he should sprout with feathers and wings, as to have a fear lest this American nationality be essentially or injuriously modified by any foreign elements that may flow into it.—*Rev. Charles Wadsworth.*

For the Gazette.

All Nature Hopes for Spring.

Who does not hope for Spring?—Who so stolid, as not to long for the reviving green of opening summer?—Who so stoical as to look on, unmoved, at this effort of nature to throw off her winter garb?

Summer has her charms, and Autumn's fruits fill men with gladness, but the bright'ning sun of spring, as it shines upon the snow-clad hills, seems to send a thrill of pleasure through creation, and fill us with another life.

Who has not watched with happiness unmingled this resurrection from the sleep of nature? How joyou-ly the birds wing their way back to well remembered nests, and sing a welcome to their playmates again.

Even plants anticipate the coming of its cheering smile. The fragile seed which withered up, and died, in autumn's heat, bursts its shrivelled skin, and waits restlessly till spring allows it to show forth its hidden beauties, and sweeten the murmuringbreezes with its fragrance.

See, too, those broken rocks which seem as if cracked and shivered with the piercing blasts of winter—their coats of ice and snow give way beneath the reviving warmth of summer's herald and display the moss and lichen homes of tubes of happy insects.

May we not apply this theme, even to the changes contingent on human progress? Who has not sighed for a return of the spring of life; when with rompush joy we sported on the lawn, when present happiness hid with its enticing view future sorrows, and every hour seemed a spring of pleasure? And even old and hoary age, whose steps linger on the outskirts of the world whose, days are numbered, and at whose life springs death's shaft is pointed—e'en the four score wanderer hopes for spring, in a higher and a happier existence.

O Spring! first of seasons! in thy light and smile all nature seems happy. Thy coming strews the dark earth with flowers, and displays delicacies which stern winter chides from existence; and which the heated summer smothers with her luxuriance! All hail thy advent as a season of joy! All nature longs for thy appearance! All nature hopes for Spring.

KATIE.

From the Louisville Courier, Feb. 12.

Important Decision.

A case has just been decided by our new Superior Court of considerable interest to merchants. It was that of Meyer & Stucken of New York vs. John Tyler, auctioneer, of Boston.—Wm. Whiting and Edward G. Parker for the plaintiffs; R. Choate, Wm. Dehon, and S. J. Thomas for the defendant. It grew out of the Peverelly arson case in New York. It seems that Peverelly received goods on storage as his general business. Sundry hogsheads of sugar were thus received from the plaintiffs. The marks on them he erased, and then shipped them to Tyler, to be sold in the name of one R. Sayre. On this consignment, Tyler, the auctioneer, advanced, as is usual, about one third the value to the consignor. The plaintiffs, after the discovery of Peverelly's attempted burning of his store by the New York police, searched for their merchandise, and found it in Tyler's warehouse in Boston—he refusing to give it up, save on payment of his entire advances and payments made in perfect good faith. Upon argument, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court reserved the case for the consideration of the Associate Judges of that Court, and they to-day entered judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs, the defendant thus losing his entire advances. It is understood the judgment went upon the ground that Peverelly, by erasing the marks, terminated his "lawful possession," so as to be unable thereafter to give a second consignee a lien for any advances.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.—We understand that there is an impression in the interior of the State, that this well regulated establishment was burnt out on the occasion of the recent fire.—Such is not the fact. The damage sustained was trifling. The fire occurred in one of the rooms in the rear of the hotel, used by some of the employees, and was put out in five minutes' time. Visiters can rest assured that the convenience and comfort that has always characterized the St. Lawrence, is still its chief feature, and that its worthy proprietor, Mr. CAMPBELL, is never more at home than when engaged in ministering to the pleasure of his guests.—*Pennsylvanian.*

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

We are requested to state that a second meeting of Teachers, Directors, and the friends of Education, will be held in Bedford, on TUESDAY the 20th day of March next, for the purpose of organizing a County Teachers' Association.—Hon. H. C. HICKOK, Deputy state Superintendent of Harrisburg, and others, are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The Flour market to-day is duller. Howard street offered at $7 25 without buyers; small sales of City Mills at $7. Grain is unchanged, with a good demand for yellow corn.

MARRIED:

On Sunday the 24th inst., by S. Whip, Esq., Mr. WALKER OLIVER, to Miss MARY OWENS, both of Cumberland Valley township.

On the 27th of Jan. at the residence of Mr. Saml. M'Fadden, by the Rev. J. Heller, Mr. HENRY REICHARD, to Miss E. SMELSER, both of Martinsburg.

On Sabbath morning, Jan. 27th, at Pleasantville, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. FRANK HAMMER, of Cambria County, to Miss ELIZA MACOM, of the same place.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 12th, at Pleasantville, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH M. TAYLOR, of Union Township, to Miss ANGELINE MOCK, of the same place.

DIED,

In Philadelphia, 18th instant, CATHARINE ASHMEAD, daughter of Samuel L. and Mary F. Kreutzburg, aged 3 years and 6 months.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

As the subscriber intends to remove his stock of goods in the Spring, to the room recently occupied by Peter Radebaugh, he will sell his present well selected stock, at unusually low prices, in order to save trouble of moving. So that all in the want of Bargains, will find them by calling at the Colonade Store. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

JACOB REED.

Feb. 29, 1856.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF
BEDFORD COUNTY
FOR 1855.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from 1st day of January, 1855, to 7th day of January, 1856.

TREASURER	DR.
To Cash received from Collectors, *ut infra*,	6955 10
Balance due County on last report,	165 67
Taxes received on unseated lands,	12 42
Credit on Militia Fines for stationery,	5 00
Balance due Treasurer,	1490 87
	8629 06

CONTRA	CR.
By amt. paid on checks, drawn by Commissioners, *ut infra*,	6608 31
" amount paid constables attending Jurors,	91 00
" amount paid constable Blackburn, omitted,	1 40
" amount paid Jurors,	1400 09½
" uncurrent money destroyed,	30 00
" Treasurer's salary,	185 00
" Premiums on scalps,	313 25½
	8629 06

Statement showing cash received from each Collector, ut supra.

Robert Elder, M. Wood,	'55	447 00
William Wysong, Union,	"	202 00
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg.	"	85 00
Arnold Lashley, Southampton	"	170 00
John Aldstadt, St. Clair,	"	119 00
Israel Morris, W. Providence	"	283 00
J. B. Martin, E. Providence,	"	204 87
John Whetstone, Napier,	"	345 00
William Carnell, Monroe,	"	93 00
J. G. Devore, Londonderry,	"	161 00
J. Berkstresser, Liberty,	"	115 00
John Reily, Juniata,	"	100 00
J. B. Hardman, Harrison,	"	60 00
G. Long, Hopewell,		100 00
Levi Hardinger, C. Valley,		90 00
Nicholas Koontz, Colerain,		331 00
Thomas W. Horton, Broadtop,		60 00
J. H. Schnebly, Bedford		459 02
P. H. Shires, Bedford B.		580 00
J. Workinger, S. Wood,	1851.	289 00
J. Nicodemus,	"	250 00
J. Corle, Union,		143 81
William Iiams, South.		67 27
Solomon Williams, W. Prov.		59 00
D. Eshleman, E. Prov.		93 37
William Hull, Napier		197 83
J. Lowrey, Londonderry		31 30
J. D. Hill, Juniata		25 00
J. Devore, Harrison		55 00
J. Fink, Hopewell		135 71
E. Deihl, Colerain		191 00
D. Ford, Broadtop		97
C. Stuckey, Bedford		83 03
S. S. Shuck, Bedford B.		143 39
D. Cypher, Liberty		18 16
F. Berkhimer, St. Clair		95 00
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe		104 00
N. H. Wright, St. Clair	1853.	10
Jesse Dicken, Southampton	"	25 00
H. Wilt, E. Providence		13 64
D. Evans, Londonderry		10 92
George Froelig, Harrison		20 00
John King, Hopewell		150 00
Elias Gump, Colerain		40 00
M. Wisegarver, Bedford		98 50
Hugh Moore, " B.		290 42
S. S. Stuckey, Napier	1852.	87 66
John Cook, Londonderry	"	55 00
Thomas Young, Hopewell		50 00
Samuel Carn, Bedford B.		125 00
Solomon Reimund, Bedford B.	1851.	8 39
Fred'k Smith, Londonderry	'50	31 34
Henry Fluck, M. Wood.	'49	285 00
Samuel Clark, St. Clair	'48	40 00
		6955 20

STATEMENT OF CHECKS.

Bridges,	945 50
Assessors,	636 86½
Reviews of Roads, &c.	224 30
Wood,	50 66
Interest on borrowed money,	256 16
Treasurer of Bedford County Agricultural Society,	200 00
Borrowed money re-paid to Job Mann, exor. of A. Kerns,	536 83
Elections,	456 98
Constables,	233 94½
Inquest,	12 98
Hugh Moore, Sheriff, costs and for taking prisoners to the Penitentiary,	554 54
D. Washabaugh, Prothonotary, costs and fees,	116 19
D. Over, printing,	147 00
G. W. Bowman, do	107 75
T. A. Boyd, Comth' atty.	18 00
John Conard Commissioner,	72 00
Fed'k Turner, do	50 00
D. C. Long, do	58 50
William Whetstone, do	15 09
A. S. Russell, Clerk do	200 05
Costs in Commonwealth cases	142 38
Auditors and clerk, last year	70 00
James McMullin Court crier	107 50
Repairs to County Buildings	482 66
John Taylor costs on unseated lands	23 62½
Moneys over paid and refunded	104 91
Levi Agnew, attending Court House	7 91
Distributing duplicates	20 00
Books, Stationery, &c.	57 37
John Mower, atty. to Comr's	50 00
Law Taliaferro, late Treasurer	200 00
F. Jordan, late Com'lth atty.	25 00
Auditors and clerk, this year	70 00
Miscellaneous checks	552 71
	6608 31

Statement of money due to Bedford County, 7th day January, 1856.

FROM COLLECTORS, AS FOLLOWS:

David Miller, S. Wood.	1855.	606 60
Robert Elder, M. Wood	"	448 18
John Wyson, Union		107 43
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg		9 03
John Aldstadt St. Clair		131 62
Israel Morris, W. Prov.		187 00
John Whetstone, Napier		117 22
William Carnel, Monroe		231 09
James C. Devore, Londonderry		54 46
Samuel Berkstresser, Liberty		98 39
John Reily, Juniata		160 06
J. B. Hardman, Harrison		94 43
George Long,		105 76
Levi Hardinger, Cumd. Val.		205 10
Nicholas Koontz, Colerain		68 94
Thomas W. Horton, Broadtop		71 30
J. H. Schnebly, Bedford T.		208 48
Peter H. Shires, do B.		172 92
Jacob Workinger, S. Wood.	1854.	51 89
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Wood.	"	438 68
Solomon Williams. W. Prov.		11 70
John H. Hill, Londonderry.		188 05
Abram Snowden, Cumb. Valley		349 72
Saml S. Shuck, Bedford B.		53 33
Elias Gump, Colerain		72 79
M. Wisegarver, Bedford	1853.	102 25
Hugh Moore, do	"	19 19
John Ash, Southampton	1852.	35 45
Thomas Young, Hopewell	"	38 94
Samuel Carn, Bedford B.		37 91
Arnold Lashley, Southampton	1855.	45 72
Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair	1851.	53 67
Solomon Filler, Bedford B.	1850.	282 28
Samuel Clark, St. Clair	1848.	100 00
William McAttee, Southam.	1847.	150 00
Also from A. J. Snively, late Sheriff, money collected and not paid over		487 00
Stonerstown Bridge Bond		200 00
		5963 30

NOTE—On some of the foregoing interest is due, and from some, commissions and exonerations are to be deducted.

Statement of money owed by Bedford County, January 7th 1856.

To John Sill,	2000 00
" William Hartley	1110 26
" A. Kerns' Exors,	500 00
" Wm. M. Hall's admr.	450 00
" James Rea	600 00
	4660 26

NOTE—Some interest is due on each of the above.

The undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County do report:

That they met, at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 7th day of January, ult., and did audit the account of John Taylor, Treasurer of said County, from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 7th day of January, 1856, as contained in the foregoing statement. Also that they examined the foregoing accounts, of money due to and owed by the county, and the same is correct.

Witness our hands this the 8th day of January, 1856.

JOHN ALSTADT.
DANIEL BARLEY,
GEO. W. SMITH.
Auditors.

Attest: Wm. M. Hall, Clerk.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 7, 1856.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Treasurer	Dr.
To Bal. due Comth. last year,	700 52
" aggretate amount outstanding at last settlement	5172 34
" aggregate amount assesed for the year 1855	6518 58
" Amt. rec'd on unseated lands	9 75
	12401 19

Contra	Cr.
By amount paid state Treasurer pro ut receipts dated Feb. 9th July 9th Augst. 21st, Sept. 26th, and December 5th.	3801 15
By Commissions allowed collectors on $6518 58 a 5 per centum	325 92
" Exonerations allowed collectors for 1855, and previous years	154 85
" Treasurers commissions on $4905 41 at 1 per centum	46 05
" Amount uncollected for 1855 and previous years	6641 49
" Balance due Comlth.	1458 73
	12401 19

Tavern Licenses.	Dr.
To Bal. due Comlth. last year	34 00
" amt. of for 1855	385 00
	419 00

	CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut recepts dated Sep 26th	240 00
" exoneration for seven, handed over to District Attorney	70 00
" costs on one sued for, and not collected, deft being insolvent	1 60
" Metzler's license exonerated	10 00
nett amt. rec'd $305 a 5 per ct.	15 25
" Bal. due Comth.	82 15
	419 00

Retailer's Licenses.	DR.
To Balance due last year	127 33
" Amount of for 1855	654 37
	781 70

	CR.
By amt. paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated, Augt 21, Sept. 26, and December 5th	600 00
" amt. paid Printers	50 00
" exonerations	54 00
" commissions at 5 per ct on $600 27	30 01
" Balance due Commonwealth	47 69
	781 70

Haukers and Pedlars		DR.
To amount of for 1855	8 00	
" Bal. due Treasurer	80	
		8 80

		CR.
By Balance due last year	80	
" amt. paid State Treas'r. pro ut recept dated dated September 26,	7 60	
" comm's at 5 per ct	40	
		8 80

Eating Houses.	DR.
To Balance due last year	34 08
" Amt. of licenses for 1855	25 00
	59 08

	CR.
By amount paid State Trea'r pro ut recpt dated Sept. 26th	15 00
" commissions on $25 at 5 pr ct.	1 25
Balance due Comth.	42 83
	59 08

Militia Fines.	DR.
To Bal. due Comlth. last year	99 58
" aggregate amount outstanding for 1855, and previous years	2378 98½
" aggret. amt. assessed for 1855	1242 50
	3721 06½

	CR.
By amt. paid State Treasr. pro ut recpts dated 26th	253 00
" amt. uncollected for 1855 and previous years	2213 06½
" 5 per cent commissions allowed collectors on $909	45 45
" exonerations allowed collectors for 1855 and for previous years	499 00
" amounts paid sundry persons pro ut statement *infra*	382 28
" Treasurer's commissions on $863 97 at 1 per cent.	8 64
Balance due Commonwealth	319 63
	3721 06½

Statement of the Recipts and Expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford County, for the year 1855, showing the amounts received from each collector seperately, and the amts. paid to each person, in accordance with act of Assembly of 30th April, 1853:

Received From—

Charles Stuckey	52 73
N. H. Wright	47 98
Jacob Corle	59 00
Frederick Smith	26 88
Henry Wilt	1 21
William Iiams	47 50
D. Cypher	46 95
David Ford	5 23
F. Berkheimer	55 10
Joseph Barkman	38 98
William Hull	68 01
John Cook	20 69
David Eshelman	22 80
William O'Neal	20 06
Jacob Devore	31 83
James Fink	42 23
George Froelig	66 03
Arnold Lashley	35 15
J Lowrey	38 05
Israel Morris	31 98
William Carnell	54 15
Benj. H. Walker	45 50
SUM TOTAL.	863 97
To which add balance due Commonwealth last year	99 58
	963 55

Paid Out: State Treasurer	253 00
County Comr's. and clk. stationery, &c.	85 00
Lemuel Evans, Treasurer of Broadtop Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. Wm. Horton.	50 00
A. J. Sansom, Treasurer of Bedford Rifles per order of Capt. Jno. Alsip.	75 00
John McCoy, Treasurer of Cumberland Valley Blues per order of Captain Lewis A. May.	50 00
Lemuel Evans, services as Brig. Inspct.	61 00
Gen. Bowman, printing statement of the Military Fund	6 00
D. Over, printing statement for two years	12 00
Capt. William Nottingham, carriage of arms for Cumberland Valley Blues	5 00
Assessors for returning 1914 men to Brigade Inspector at 2 cts each	38 28
Treasurers commissions on $863 97 at 1 per cent	8 64
Balance due Commonwealth	319 63
	963 55

WE, the auditors of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, do certify,

That, in pursuance of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1856, and did audit and adjust the several accounts between JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of said County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as set forth in the foreging statements. Witness our hands, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1856.

JOHN ALSTADT, } County
DAMIEL BARLEY, }
GEO. W. SMITH, } Auditors

Attest: Wm. M. Hall, Clerk.

Feb. 15. 1856.

SAVE COSTS.

JAS. K. HALLAM.

The books and accounts of Jas. K. Hallam have been placed in the hands of Justice Nicodemus for collection. On all accounts not paid before the 15th of March next, suits will be brought.

O. E. SHANNON, Assignee.

Feb. 22, 1856.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAIL ROAD.

Superintendent's Office,
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 5, 1856.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, and at the office of the Canal Commissioners, Harrisburg, until April 1, 1856, for the purchase of Eleven Forty Horse Power Stationary Engines, formerly used on the Inclined Planes of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road. And also from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds Iron Castings. The engines will be sold seperately or altogether. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WM. S. CALOHAN, Sup't.

Feb. 15. 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate at Buena Vista.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Buena Vista, in the township of Napier, and County aforesaid, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on SATURDAY the 15th day of March next, the following described Church Building and Lot of Ground, situate in the the Town of Buena Vista, in the township and County above mentioned, viz: A Lot measuring in front 50 feet on the main street; thence, South 44 degrees East 50 ft. to a post: thence, South 46 degrees West 50 ft. to a Post; and thence 44 degrees West 50 feet to a post in front—containing 50 square feet, and having a comfortable and commodious Church Building thereon erected.

ALSO, they will sell all their interest in and to a certain other lot (lying in front of the lot above mentioned) which was leased at one time to the School Directors of that District for School purposes.

TERMS:—One third in hand, balance in two equal anunal payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

DANIEL HORN,
HENRY CULP,
BENJAMIN HOUSEL,
B. F. HORN,
ALVY BOYLAN,
Trustees.

Feb. 29, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, surviving Executrix of the estate of Dominic Cook, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY the 24th of March, 1856, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 125 cleared and under fence, 30 acres of which is most excellent meadow land. The improvements thereon erected are three dwelling houses, two are log and the other a new and comfortable frame, with a fine, large bank barn thereon. There is also on this place an orchard of choice fruit, convenient to the house. Water is abundant, there being a stream running through the entire place.

This desirable farm lies in what is well-known as "Harman's Bottom," situate in Allegheny township, Somerset County, and is pleasantly located, being six miles from the turnpike, with a good road leading thereto, and adjoining lands of Peter Topper, Henry Wolfop and others.

☞ TERMS made known on day of sale.

MARY COOK,
Surviving Executrix of the Estate of Dominic Cook, deceased.

Feb. 29, 1856.

Cloverseed.

The subscriber has for sale, at the Hotel of V. Steckman, Esq. a lot of first-rate Cloverseed, which he will dispsoe to those in want of the article at a fair price.

SAMUEL BARNHART.

Feb. 29, 1856.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office Department,
January 10, 1856.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860, inclusive, in the State of PENNSYLVANIA, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3, p. m. of 14th April next, (to be decided by the 7th of May following,) on the routes and in the times herein specified.

3205 From Carlisle, by White House, Dickinson, Walnut, Bottom and Lee's Cross Roads, to Shippensburg, 20 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Carlisle Monday, Wedesday and Friday at 3 p m.

Arrive at Shippensburg next days by 9 am;

Leave Shippensburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3½ p m;

Arrive at Carlisle Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 a m.

3206 From Carlisle, by Mount Rock, to Stoughstown 14 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Carlisle Wednesday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Stoughstown same day at 7 p m;

Leave Stoughstown Thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Carlisle same day by 10 a m.

3207 From Carlisle, by Allen, to Boiling Springs, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Carlisle Thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Boiling Springs same day by 10 a m;

Leave Boiling Springs Thursday at 12 m;

Arrive at Carlisle same day by 4 p m.

Propsals for an additional weekly trip are invited.

3208 From Shippensburg, by Orristown, Pleasant Hall, Upper Serasburg, Roxbury and Newburg, to Shippensburg, equal to 14 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Shippensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Shippensburg same day at 5 p m.

3209 From Millersburg, by Dalmatia, Mahondy, Fisher's Ferry and Augusta, to Sunbury, 30 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Millersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Sunbury same days by 7 p m;

Leave Sunbury Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Millersburg same days by 7 p m.

3210 From Mahanoy and Barry, to Minersville, 38 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Monhanoy Monday and Friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Minersville same days by 5 p m;

Leave Minersville Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Mohanoy same days by 5 p m.

3211 From Gratz, by Klingerstown, Rough & Ready and Hepler, to Upper Mahantango, 17 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Gratz Wednesday at 12 m;

Arrive at Upper Mahantango same day by 5 p m;

Leave Upper Mahantango Wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Gratz same day by 10 a m;

3212 From Gettysburg, by Fairfield, Fountain Dale, Waynesboro' and Leitersburg, Md., to Hagerstown, 31 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m.

Arrive at Hagerstown same days by 4 p m;

Leave Hagerstown Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Gettysburg same days by 4 p m.

3213 From Gettysburg, by Hunterstown and New Chester, to Hampton, 12 miles and back, three times a week to Hunterstown, and once a week residue.

Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Hunterstown same days by 9½ a m, and at Hampton on Tuesday by 11 a m;

Leave Hampton Tuesday at 12 m;

Arrive at Hunterstown same day by 1½ p m, and at Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p m.

3214 From Gettysburg, by Mummesburg, Arentsville, Bigler, Bendersville, Menallen, and Table Rock, to Gettysburg equal to 25 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Gettysburg Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Bendersville same da's at 11 a m;

Leave Bendersville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Gettysburg same days at 5 p m.

3215 From Shrewsbury, by Stewartstown, Strawbridge, Fawn Grove, and slate Ridge, to Bryansville 20 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shrewsbury Monday and Saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Bryansville same da's at 7 p m;

Leave Bryansville Monday and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shrewsbury same da's at 12 m.

3216 From Stewartstown, by Cross Roads, Apple Grove, and Dallastown, to York, 22 miles and and back, twice a week:

Leave Stewardstown Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m:

Arrive at York same da's at 12 m:

Leave York Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Stewartstown same da's at 7 p m.

3217 From Wrightsville, by Margaretta Furnace, New Bridgeville, Grahamville, and York Furnace, to McCall's Ferry, 23 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Wrightsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at McCalls Ferry same da's at 2 p m;

Leave M'Call's Ferry Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m;

Arrive at Wrightsville same da's at 7 p m.

3218 From Cross Roads, by Union, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, and Castle Fin, to Peach Bottom, 23 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Cross Roads Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Peach Bottom same da's at 7 p m;

Leave Peach Bottom Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cross Roads same da's by 12 m.

3219 From Glen Rock, by Hanover Junction, Porters Seidling, and Smith's Station, to Hanover 13 miles and back, six times a week, by railroad.

Leave Glen Rock daily, except Sunday, at 11 a m,

Arrive at Hanover same day at 12 m;

Leave Hanover daily, except Sunday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Glen Rock same day at 3 p m.

3220 From Hanover, by Abbottstown, to East Berlin, 10 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at East Berlin same da's by 4½ p m;

Leave East Berlin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Hanover same days at 12 m.

3221 From Hanover, by New Oxford, to Gettysburg 16 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hanover same da's at 10½ a m.

3222 From Hanover, by McSherrystown and Bunoughystown, to Gettysburg, 18 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, on arrival of the mail from Baltimore;

Arrive at Gettysburg same da's by 6 p m;

Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hanover same da's at 12 m.

Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3223 From Spring Forge to Codorus, 5 miles and back once a week;

Leave Spring Forge Saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Codorus same day at 1½ p m;

Leave Codorus Saturday at 2½ p m;

Arrive at Spring Forge same day at 4 p m;

Proposals for twice-a-week, also for three-times-a-week service, are invited.

3224 From East Berlin, by King's Tavern and Farmer's to York, 14 miles and back, once a week.

Leave East Berlin Saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at York same day at 10½ a m;

Leave York Saturday, after arrival of eastern mail—say at 3 p m;

Arrive at East Berlin same day at 6 p m.

Proposals for twice-a-week, also for three-times-a-week service, are invited.

3225 From East Berlin, by Hall, Burmudian, and Franklintown, to Dillsburg, 13 miles and back once a week:

Leave East Berlin Thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Dillsburg same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dillsburg Thursday at 8 a m;

Arrive at East Berlin same day at 12 m.

3226 From Chambersburg, by Saint Thomas, London, McConnellsburg, Harrisonville, Rays Hill, and Bloody Run, to Bedford, 56 miles and back, daily;

Leave Chambersburg daily at 5 p m;

Arrive at Bedford next day by 7 a m;

Leave Bedford daily at 8 a m;

Arrive at Chambersburg same day by 10 p m;

Proposals to end at Bloody Run, 8 miles less distance, are invited.

3227 From Chambersburg, by Marion, Green Castle, and State Line, to Hagerstown, Md., 21 miles and back, six times a week;

Leave Chambersburg daily, except Sunday, after arrival of Harrisburg mail—say at 12 m;

Arrive at Hagerstown same day by 5½ p m;

Leave Hagerstown daily, except Sunday, at 6½ a m;

Arrive at Chambersburg same day by 12 m.

3228 From Chambersburg, by Keefer's Store, Upper Strasburg, Fannettsburg, Burnt Cabins, Shade Gap, Orbisonia, Shirleysburg, and Vineyard Mills, to Mount Union, 50 miles and back, three times a week;

Leave Chambersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Mount Union same days by 11 p m;

Leave Mount Union Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Chambersburg same days by 11 p m.

3229 From Chambersburg, by Jackson Hall and Quincy, to Waynesboro'; 16 miles and back, twice a week;

Leave Chambersburg Monday and Friday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Waynesboro' same days by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesboro' Monday and Friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Chambersburg same days by 1 p m;

Proposals for supplying New Guildford and Mont Alto, alternately with Jackson Hall, are invited.

3230 From McConnellsburg, by Webster's Mills, to Hancock, Md., 21 miles and back, once a week;

Leave McConnellsburg Tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Hancock same day by 4 p m;

Leave Hancock Monday at 8 a m;

Arrive at McConnellsburg same day by 4 p m.

3231 From Mercersburg, by Upton, to Green Castle, 10 miles and back, six times a week;

Leave Mercersburg daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;

Arrive at Green Castle same day by 7 a m;

Leave Green Castle daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;

Arrive at Mercersburg same day by 2 p m.

3232 From Mercersburg, by Sylvan, to Hancock, Md., 24 miles and back, once a week;

Leave Mercersburg Monday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Hancock same day by 5 p m;

Leave Hancock Tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Mercersburg same day by 5 p m.

3233 From Harrisonville, by Dublin mills, to Orbisonia, 30 miles and back, once a week;

Leave Harrisonville Tuesday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Orbisonia same day by 6 p m;

Leave Orbisonia Monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Harrisonville same day at 3 p m;

Proposals to end at Shade Gap in lieu of Orbisonia are invited.

3234 From Bloody Run, by Clearville, Robinson's, and Warfordsburg, to Hancock, Md., 32 miles and back, once a week;

Leave Bloody Run Saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Hancock same day at 5 p m;

Leave Hancock Friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Bloody Run same day by 6 p m.

3235 From Williamsburg, by Yellow Springs and Water Street, to Spruce Creek, 13 miles and back, six times a week;

Leave Williamsburg daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m,

Arrive at Spruce Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Spruce Creek daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;

Arrive at Williamsburg same day by 5 p m.

3236 From Fannettsburg, by Dry Run, Spring Run, Doylesburgh, Concord, Waterloo, Peru Mills, East Waterford, Honey Grove, McCulloch's mills, McCoysville, Pleasant View, Spruce Hill, Academia, Walnut, and Patterson, to Mifflintown, 62 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Fannettsburg Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Mifflintown next days by 5 p m;

Leave Mifflintown Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Fannettsburg next days at 5 p m;

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

3237 From Orbisonia, by New Grenada and Speersville, to Ray's Hill, 33 miles and back, once a week;

Leave Orbisonia Wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Ray's Hill same day at 6 p m;

Leave Ray's Hill Thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Orbisonia same day by 4 p m;

Proposals to commence at Shade Gap in lieu of Orbisonia are invited.

3238 From Burnt Cabin, by Fort Littleton, Maddensville, Three Springs, Cassville, Paradise Furnace, Coffee Run, James's Creek, and McConnellstown, to Huntingdon, 48 miles and back once a week;

Leave Burnt Cabin Tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Huntingdon next day by 6 p m;

Leave Huntingdon Thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnt Cabin next day by 6 p m;

Proposals to end at James's Creek, 13 miles less distance, are invited.

3304 From Hollidaysburg and Spang's mills to Martinsburgh, 12 miles and back, six times a week;

Leave Hollidaysburgh daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;

Arrive at Martinsburgh same day by 3½ p m;

Leave Martinsburgh daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;

Arrive at Hollidaysburgh same day by 11½ a m.

3305 From Martinsburgh, by Clover, Stonerstown, Coal Mount, Broadtop, Speersville, and West Dublin, to Harrisonville, 37 miles and back, once a week;

Leave Martinsburgh Tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Harrisonville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Harrisonville Wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Martinsburgh same day by 7 p m.

3306 From Ebensburg, by Carrollton, to Newman's mills, 20 miles and back, three times a week;

Leave Ebensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Newman's mills same days by 4 p m;

Leave Newman's mills Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Ebensburg same days by 4 p m.

3307 From Ebensburg, by Loretto, Chess Springs, Saint Augustine, and Fallen Timber, to Smith's Mills, 32 miles and back, twice a week;

Leave Ebensburg Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Smith's mills same days by 6 p m;

Leaves Smith's Mills Wednesday and Saturday a 8 a m;

Arrive at Ebensburg same days by 6 p m.

3308 From Ebensburg, by Bethel Station, Strongstown, Indiana, Shelocta, Elderton, Blanket Hill, Kittanning, Worthington, and Coylesville, to Butler, 77½ miles and back, twice a week;

Leave Ebensburg Monday and Thursday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Butler next days at 4 p m;

Leave Butler Monday and Thursday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Ebensburg next days at 4 p m;

3309 From Blairsville, by Livermore, Tunnel, Saltsburg, Coal Port, Kiskiminitas, Apollo, and Leechburg, to Freeport, 43½ miles and back, once a week;

Leave Blairsville Friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Freeport same day by 8 p m;

Leave Freeport Thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day at 8 p m:

Proposals for three-times-a-week, also for six times-a-week service to Saltsburg, are invited.

3310 From Blairsville, by Ebenezer, Clarksburg, Olivet, West Lebanon, and South Bend, to Elderton, 26½ miles and back, once a week;

Leave Blairsville Saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Elderton same day at 4 p m;

Leave Elderton Friday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day at 5 p m.

3311 From Greensburg, by New Alexandria, Saltsburg, Clarksburg, and Kent, to Indiana, 39 miles and back, three times a week;

Leave Greensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Indiana same days by 7 p m;

Leave Indiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Greensburg same days at 7 p m.

3312 From Greensburg, by Harvey's Five Points, to Salem X Roads, 10 miles and return, three times a week.

Leave Greensburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Salem X Roads same days at 12 m.

Leave Salem X Roads Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Greensburg same days by 4 p m;

3313 From Greensburg by Harrison city, Manor Dale, and Murraysville, to Logan's Ferry, 28 miles and back twice a week:

Leave Greensburg Tuesday and Friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Logan's Ferry same days by 5 p m;

Leave Logan's Ferry Thursday and Saturday a 7 a m;

Arrive at Greensburg same days by 3 p m;

3314 From Greensburg by Madison to West Newton, 16 miles and back once a week:

Leave Greensburg Thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at West Newton same day by 6 p m;

Leave West Newton Thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greensburg same day by 11 a m.

3315 From Selin's Grove, by Kratzerville, New Berlin and Barber's Mills, to Mifflinburg, 20 miles and back, once a week:

Leave Selin's Grove Thurday at 12 m;

Arrive at Mifflinburg same day by 5 p m:

Leave Mifflinburg Thursday at 6 a m:

Arrive at Selin's Grove same day by 11 a m:

3316 From Selin's Grove to Middleburg 10 miles and back once a week:

Leave Selin's Grove Saturday at 6 a m:

Arrive at Middleburg same day by 9 a m:

Leave Middleburg Saturday at 10 a m:

Arrive at Selin's Grove same day by 1 p m:

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

3317 From Alaquippa by Hopewell, Pattonsville, Woodbery, Martinsburg, & Springfield Furnace, to Williamsburg, 45 miles & back, 3 times a week:

Leave Alaquippa Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 4 a m:

Arrive at Williamsburg same days by 7 p m:

Leave Williamsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m:

Arrive at Alaquipa same days by 7 p m:

3318 From Alaquippa, by Six-mile-run, Broad Top, Eagle Foundry, Todd, Cassville, and Calvin, to Mill creek, 43 miles and back, once a week:

Leave Alaquippa Friday at 5 a m:

Arrive at Mill creek same day by 7 p m:

Leave Mill creek Saturday at 5 a m:

Arrive at Alaquipa same day by 7 p m:

Proposals for three times a week service between Mill creek and Cassville are invited;

3319 From West Barre, by Masseysburg and Monroe furnace, to Pine Grove Mills, 11 miles and back, twice a week:

Leave West Barre Tuesday and Saturday at 4 p m:

Arrive at Pine Grove Mills same days by 7 p m:

Leave Pinegrove Mills Tuesday and Saturday 12 m:

Arive at West Barre same days by 3 p m.

3320 From Indiana by Blacklick, to Blairsville, 16 miles and back, six times a week.

Leave Indiana daily, except Sunday at 1 p m:

Arrive a Blairsville same day by 5 p m:

Leave Blairsvile daily, except Sunday at 8 a m:

Arrive at Indiana same day at 12 m.

3321 From Indiana, by Home, Marchand, Punxutany and Cool Spring, to Brookvile, 51 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Indiana Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 1 p m;

Arrive at Brookvillo next days at 12 m:

Leave Brookvile Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Indiana next days at 11 a m:

3322 From Indiana by Penn Run, Mitchell's Mills, Newman's mills, Burnside, New Washington, Cush, Chest, Bower, and Crampian mills, to Curvinsvile 58 miles and back, once a week:

Leave Indiana Wednesday at 5 a m:

Arrive at Curwinsville next day 11 ½ a m:

Leave Curwinsville Thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Indiana next day at 8 p m.

Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

3323 From Indiana, by Brush Valley, to Armagh, 13 miles and back, once week.

Leave Indiana Saturday at 8 a m:

Arrive at Armagh same day at 12 m:

Leave Armagh Saturday at 2 p m:

Arrive at Indiana same day at 6 p m:

Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

3324 From Marchand to Newman's Mills, 29 miles and back once a week.

Leave Marchand Saturday at 11 a m:

Arrive at Newman's mills same day at 5 p m:

Leave Newman's mills Friday at 8 a m:

Arrive at Marchand same day at 2 p m:

Proposals to commence at Mahoning, instead of Marchand, will be considered.

3325 From Bedford, by Schellsburg, mount Worth, Buckstown, Stoystown, Jennerstown, Jenner's cross roads, Laughlintown, Ligonier, and Youngstown, to Latrobe, 59 miles and back, three times a week to Youngstown, and 6 times a week residue.

Leave Bedford monday, Wednesday and Friday, after arrival of Chambersburg mail, say at 7 a m:

Arrive at Youngstown same days at 10 p m, and at Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 11 p m:

Leave Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 9½ a m.

Arrive at Youngstown same day by 10½ a m, and at Bedford Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday by 5 a m:

Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Ligonier and Youngstown, are invited.

3326 From Bedford by St. Clairsville, Sarah, East Freedom, Newry and Duncansville, to Holidaysburg, 33 miles and return, three times a week.

Leave Bedford moday, Wednesday, and Friday 6 a m,

Arrive at Hollidaysburg same days at 4 p m:

Leave Holidaysburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m:

Arrive at Bedford same da's at 8 p m:

Proposals for six times-a-week service may be submitted:

3327 From Bedford, by Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland, 30 miles and back, six times a week.

Leave Bedford, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m:

Arrive at Cumberland same days at 6 p m:

Leave Cumberland monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m:

Arrive at Bedford same days at 6 p m:

Proposals for six times a week service will be considered.

3328 From Stoystown, via Davidsville to Johnstown, 19 miles and return, six times a week.

Leave Stoystown daily, except Sunday, at 3 p m;

Arrive at Johnstown same day at 7½ p m:

Leave Johnstown *daily*, except Sunday, at 5 a m:

Arrive at Stoystowown same day at 9½ p m:

3329 From Ligonier, via Ilelview, to West Fairfield, 11 miles and return, once a *week*.

Leave Ligonier Saturday at 8 a m:

Arrive at west Fairfield same day at 11 a m:

Leave West Fairfield Saturday at 1 p m:

Arrive at Ligonier same day at 4 p m:

Proposals for a second *weekly* trip are invited.

3330 From Ligonier, via Stahlstown, to Donegal, 15 miles and return, once a week.

Leave Ligonier Friday at 8 a m.

Arrive at Donegal same day at 12 m:

Leave Donegal Friday at 1 p m:

Arrive at Ligonier same day at 5 p m.

Proposals for a second *weekly* trip are invited.

3331 From Cumberland Md. via Barralville, Wellersburg, Penna., Wittenburg, Berlin, Somerset, Lavansville, Bakersville, Jones' mills, Donegal, Laurelville, and mount Pleasant, to Greensburg, 71 miles and return, six times a *week*.

Leave Cumberland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m,

Arrive at Greensburg same day at 7 p m:

Leave Greensburg daily, except Sunday on arrival of the mail from Pittsburg, say at 9 a m.

Arrive at Cumberland same day at 9 p m:

Proposals for three-times-a-week service only will be considered.

3332 From Berlin, by Meyer's mills, Summit mils, and *Elklick* to Grantsvile, 26 miles and return, twice a week

Leave Berlin Monday and Thursday at 10 a m:

Arrive at Grantsville same da's at 6 p m:

Leave Crantsville Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m:

Arrive at Berlin same da's at 4 p m.

3333 From Berlin, via Shanksville, Shade Furnace, and Scalp Level, to Johnstown, 37 miles and return, once a week.

Leave Berlin Thursday, at 7 a m:

Arrive at Johnstown same day at 8 p m:

Leave Johnstown Friday at 7 a m:

Arrive at Berlin same day at 8 p m:

3334 From Somerset, by Benford's store, to Stoystown, 10 miles and return, six times a *week*.

Leave Somerset daily, except Sunday, at 12 m.

Arrive at Stoystown same day at 2¾ p m:

Leave Stoystown daily, except Sunday, at 9¾ a m.

Arrive at Somerset same day at ½ p m.

3335 From Somerset, via Sipesville, Jenner's X Roads, Forwardstown, and Bemis creek, to Johnstown, 30 miles and return, three times a *week*.

Leave Somerset Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m.

Arrive at Johnstown same da's at 7½ p m:

Leave Johnstown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a m.

Arrive at Somerset same da's at 11 a m.

3336 From Somerset, via Stony Creek, West End, Dry Ridge, and Mann's Choice, to Bedford, 38 miles and return, three times a *week*.

Leave Somerset, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m:

Arrive at Bedford same da's at 6 p m.

Leave Bedford monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Somerset same day at 6 p m.

3337 From Somerset, by Gephart's New Lexington, Turkey Foot, and Harnedsville, to Addison, 26 miles and return, once a *week*.

Leave Somerset Wednesday at 8 a m.

Arrive at Addison same day at 5 p m.

Leave Addison, Thursday at 7 a m

Arrive at Somerset same day at 4 p m.

3338 From Mount Pleasant, via Pennsville, Connellsville, and Woodvale, to Uniontown, 21 miles and return, six times a *week*.

Leave Mount Pleasant daily, except Sunday, on arrival of mail from Cainesburg—say 10½ a m.

Arrive at Uniontown same day at 3 p m.

Leave Uniontown daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m.

Arrive at Mount Pleasant same day at 9 a m.

3339 From Connellsville, by Elm, New Lexington, Gebhart's, to Berlin, 38 miles and return, once a *week*.

Leave Connellsville Saturday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Berlin same day at 7 p m.

Leave Berlin Friday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Connellsville same day at 7 p m.

3340 From Washington, via Clokey, Dunningville, Gingerhill, Monongahela city, Camble's, West Newton, Mendon, and McKean's Old Stand, to Mt. Pleasant, 46 miles and return, daily.

Leave Washington daily at 8 a m.

Arrive at Mount Pleasant same day at 6 p m:

Leave Mount Pleasant daily on arrival of the mail from Greensburg—say at 10½ a m.

Arrive at Washington same day at 8 p m.

3441 From Washington, by Buffalo, West Middletown, Independence, and Fowler's, to Welsburg, Va. 25 miles and return, three times a week.

Leave Washington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Wellersburg same days at 12 m;

Leave Wellsburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m.

Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3342 From Washington, by Chertier's, cross creek village, Eldersville, and Cherryhill to Steubenville, Ohio, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington Thursday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Steubenville same day by 5 p m.

Leave Steubenville Friday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Washington same day at 3 p m.

3343 From Washington, by Van Buren, Prosperity, and Lindley's Mills, to Waynsburg, 23 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Washington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Waynesburg same days at 12 m.

Leave Waynesburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m.

Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

3344 From Washington by Locust Hill, Hickory, Cherry Valley, Burgetstown, Florence, Frankfort Springs, Poe, Kendall, Hookstown, and Georgetown, to Smith's Ferry, 41 miles and return, twice a week.

Leave Washington Monday and Thursday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Smith's Ferry same days by 7 p m.

Leave Smith's Ferry Tuesday at 1 p m, and Friday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Washington Wednesday by 2 a m, and Friday by 7 p m.

3345 From Washington to Taylorstown, 9 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Washington Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 ½ p m.

Arrive at Taylorstown same days at 5½ p m,

Leave Taylorstown Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m.

Arrive at Washington same days at 3 p m.

3346 From Smith's Ferry, by Ohioville and Black Hawk, to Darlington, 12½ miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Smith's Ferry Wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Darlington same day at 12 m.

Leave Darlington Wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Smith Ferry same day at 5 p m.

3347 From McKean's Old Stand, by New Stanton, Watt's mills, Madison and Fulton, to Tinker's Run, 22 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave McKean's Old Stand Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m:

Arrive at Tinker's Run same days by 12 m.

Leave Tinker Run Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m.

Arrive at McKean's Old Stand same days at 8 p m.

3348 From West Middletown, by Patterson's Mills, Cross Creek Village, Eldersville, Burgettstown, and Clinton, to Seventy-Six, 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave West Middletown Monday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Seventy-Six same day at 6 p m;

Leave Seventy-Six Tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at West Middletown same day by 6 p m.

3349 From Sparta, by Lindley's Mills and Amity, to Ten Mile, 14 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sparta Thursday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Ten Mile same day by 12 m.

Leave Ten Mile Thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Sparta same day by 6 p m;

3350 From Brownsville, by Fredericktown, Millsboro, Clarksville, and Jefferson, to Waynesburg, 28 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Brownsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Waynesburg same days at 6 p m;

Leave Waynesburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Brownsville same days at 3 p m.

3351 From Brownsvilla, by Red Stone, Perryopolis, Flatwoods, East Liberty, and Upper Middletown, to Uniontown, 25 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Brownsville Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Uniontown same days by 3 p m:

Leave Uniontown Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Brownsville same days by 3 p m.

3352 From Brownsville, by Merritstown and New Salem, to Uniontown, 10 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Brownsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p m;

Arrive at Uniontown same days at 7 p m;

Leave Uniontown Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5½ a m;

Arrive at Brownsville same days at 8½ a m;

3353 From Brownsville, by Carmichael's Willow Tree, Davistown, Mount Morris, Pentress, Va., Backsville, and Wadestown, to Burton, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

Proposals to commence at Willow Tree, 17 miles less distance, are invited.

See list annexed of postmasters in Pennsylvania who are authorized to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors.

Form of Proposal *where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.*

I, ——, of ——, county of —— State of ——, propose to convey the mail from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860, on route No——, from —— to ——, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 10, 1856, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of —— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after careful examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1856, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Dated

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of Pennsylvania, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Addison, Albion, Alexandria, Altoona, Annville, Aarchbald, Archspring, Athens, Beaver Meadows, Berlin, Berwick, Bethlebem, Birdsboro, Blairsville, Bloomsburgh, Blossburg, Brady's Bend, Branchdale, Bristol Brownsville, Buchanan, Cannonsburg, Canton, Carbondale, Carlisle Springs, Catasauqua, Catawissa, Chester, Clarion, Clark, Coatesville, Cochransville, Columbia, Conneautville, Connellsville, Conshohocken, Cookstown, Cresson, Darby, Doughlassville, Downingtown, Duncannon, Duncansville, Dunmore, Dushore, East Smithfield, Ebensburg, Edinborough, Elizabethtown, Enon Valley, Ercildown, Fallston, Florence, Fountain Spring, Franklin, Freedom, Freemans-burg, Gap, German-town, Girard, Glen Riddle, Great Bend, Green Castle, Hamburgh, Hanover, Harford, Hartstown, Hawley, Hazleton, Hemlock, Hogestown, Holmesburg, Honesdale, Hyde Park, Indiana, Jeansville, Jersey Shore, Johnstown, Jonestown, Kingston, Landisburgh, Latrobe, Lewisburgh, Liberty, Ligonier, Litiz, Liverpool, McConnellsburg, Mc-Keesport, McVeyton, Marrietta, Mauch Chunk, Mechanisburg, Mercersburgh, Myerstown, Middleport, Middletown, Milesburg, Millford, Millerstown, Milton, Minersville, Monongahela City, Morrisville, Mount Pleasant, Muncy, Nazareth, New Brighton, New Castle, New Holland, New Hope, New London, New-Millford, New Mount Pleasant, Newport, Newtown, Newville, New Washington, New Wilmington, Newton Hamilton, North East, Northumberland, Oxford, Paradise, Parkersburg, Penningtonville, Perkiomen Bridge, Phillipsburgh, Phœnixville, Pine Grove, Pittston Ferry, Port Clinton, Port Kennedy, Port Richmond, Portsmouth, Pottstown, Pottsville, Providence, Quakertown, Safe Harbor, St. Clair, Saltsburg, Schellsburg, Schuylkill Haven, Scranton, Selms Grove, Shamokin, Shannonsville, Sharon, Shippensburg, Sheremanstown, Shirleysburgh, Silver Creek, Slate Hill, Slatington, Slippery Rock, Spruce Creek, Strasburg, Strattonville, Stroudsburg, Summit, Susquehanna Depot, Tamaqua, Tarentum, Temperanceville, Tioga, Treemont, Troy, Tunk Hancock, Tuscarora, Tyrone, Waterford, Waverly, Waynesborough, West Greenville, West Middletown, West Springfield, West Haven, Wilkins, Williamsburg, Womelsdorf, Wrightsville, Wyoming, Yardleville, York Sulphur Springs, Youngville, Zelienople, Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. York, Wheeling, Va., Wellsville, O.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts, to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on rail-road and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3 On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails, is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from, and deliver it into, the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all the side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of post-masters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post Office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals, and make them conform in all cases to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c. and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such grounds, can be considered; nor for bridges destroyed, or other obstructions, increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after the advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be supplied with extra pay if the distance be not increased.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, any thing whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract.

12. A bid received after time, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately*, for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address) and those of each member of a firm where a company offers, sho'd be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*" When a "star bid" is intended no specific conveyance must be named.

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bid can be considered, and no bid once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guarantied by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail Proposals, State of ——" addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent, and Postmasters will not enclose Proposals, (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the first of July, 1856, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail messenger supply from the first of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1846, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarrntees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*," and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, *however large, and whatever may be the mode necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specified bid.

When the lowest bid is not a "star" bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "ac-

(*Concluded on Fourth Page.*)

cording to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them. (See 27th section of the act of July 2, 1836.)

22. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a Judge of a court of record.

James Campbell,
Postmaster General.

Feb. 15, 1856.—10w.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

DICKINSON'S CORN-SHELLER.

I have purchased the patent right for Bedford County, of Dickinson's Patent Corn-Sheller, and I am prepared to furnish every Farmer with this very useful and convenient machine. It comes very highly recommended both at Pittsburg and New York. It is not necessary for me to detail its merits. I want every body to see the Machine, as it carries with it its own recommendations. Its price brings it within the reach of every man, being $10, when delivered at my house.

JOHN HAFER.

Reference is made to the following Persons.
D. C. Long, G. B. Wisgarver, Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Dunkle, John Alstadt, Samuel Imler, Phillip Zimmers, Daniel Fetter, John Fiester, Jacob Yount, Wm. Keeffe, Asa Silvers, S. Vondersmith, Job Mann, John Alsip.

Jan. 25, 1856.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for rent, on reasonable terms, four brick dwelling houses, all in good repair, handsomely located, and well finished. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. LYONS.

Bedford, Dec. 28, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1851.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER BALTIMORE & MECHANIC STS.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

JOHN B. KELLER, Proprietor.

This Hotel, recently kept by Sam'l Luman, is undergoing thorough repair and is a very fine, large, airy building, situated in the most central and business part of Cumberland.

THE ROOMS are large, and well furnished with all the necessary fixtures and appliances to render guests comfortable.

It will be the earnest desire of the Proprietors to render, in all respects, entire satisfaction, and he flatters himself that his efforts will will be crowned with success.

There is attached to said hotel an excellent stable capable of accommodating 60 head of horses. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

A careful hostler in attendance at all times.

☞A porter in attendance at the cars, &c.

☞Rates of boarding 25 cts. per meal.—Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

Sept. 21, 1855.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J-Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

RINGWORM
DYSPEPSIA
LIVER DISEAS

The Great Purifier of the Blood!
NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.
Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 9, 1854.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrators of the estate of John Lafferty, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 21st day of March next, all that farm late the property of said deceased, situate in Juniata township, containing 235 acres and 88 perches of patented land, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log house and log barn: also an orchard thereon, and a spring of excellent water at the door—adjoining lands of Nicholas Knouff, William Frazier, Isaac Cochenour's heirs and others.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser secured on the bond, during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs of said deceased. One-third thereof to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter—payment to be secured by judgment bonds or notes. Further terms made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given. Purchasers are referred to John P. Reed, Esq., in Bedford, or the subscibers, for further description or information concerning the premises.

JOSIAH MILLER,
JOHN LAFFERTY,
Administrators.

Feb. 22, 1856.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

An election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road company will be held at the public house of M. Divelbiss, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 3d day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY, President.

Feb. 15, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂ They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

NOTICE!

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Elias Hook, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec., having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said Estate will be required to make immediate payment—and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG,
Administrator.

Feb. 8, 1856.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Black-Smithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

The 1st Session of the 5th school year of this Institution will open on Monday morning the 3d day of September. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

N. B. Instruction in Book Keeping in all its branches, both Single and Double Entry will be given by the Principal. The Class in this study will be so arranged that any young men desiring to pursue this important branch in order to prepare themselves for clerkships *can recite in it* alone. This recitation will receive attention out of the regular school hours. Instruction in this branch will be extra and so charged.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,		$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,		5 00
MIDDLE "		4 50
ELEMENTARY "		4 00
BOOK KEEPING,	(Extra)	5 00

Feb. 16, 1855.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

STRAY HOG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Schellsburg Borough, about the first of October, a stray BOAR, about half grown, white and black spotted, with a piece out of the right ear—no other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY HORN.

Feb. 15—3t.*

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just received and opened an elegant assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself he can sell a little lower than ever before offered in Bedford. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully invites the public to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

ELIAS FISHER.

Nov. 16, 1855.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the following Real Estate situate in Stonerstown, Bedford county, two lots of ground with a story and a half House weather boarded, 36 feet in front, also a store room and one small log house and stable, and a Slaughter house. The said two lots are fenced with railings, and are in a good state of cultivation. For information call on J. Crisman, Esq. Stonerstown, or James Loudon, Altoona. If not sold by the first of March, it will then be for rent.

SAML. YINGLING.

Feb. 15—3t.*

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

It is absolutely necessary that the county of Bedford should have money. She owes the late Treasurer $1490 87. The Commissioners are determined that they will not increase the taxes as long as they can avoid it; they are equally determined that the Collectors SHALL pay up. Writs of execution will be issued at once against all delinquent Collectors of 1854 and previous years, for balances remaining after the 15th of March next, and on the Collectors of 1855 just as soon as their 15 months have expired. By order of the Commissioners.

D. OVER, Treasurer.

Feb. 22, 1856.

Notice to Collectors.

Collectors of the Poor Taxes are notified that Executions will issue at once against all delinquent collectors of '54 and previous years, for balances remaining after the 15th of March next, and on the collectors for 1855 just as soon as their 15 months have expired. By order of the Directors.

GEO. W. BLYMIRE, Treasurer.

Feb. 22, 1856.

CLOVERSEED for sale by G. W. Rupp.

GOODS of all discriptions sold at reduced prices, by G. W. RUPP.

Feb. 22, 1856.

WHO WANTS A FARM!

☞To those who wish farms—to have fertile land at a cheap price, and on easy terms, your attention is called to the *Ridgway Farm and Coal Company.*—Twenty five acres or more in proportion are given for $200, payable in instalments of $1 per week, or $1 per month. It is located in Elk county, Penna. and has one of the best markets for its produce in the State. The soil is a rich loam, and is not to be surpassed for farming, as examination will show. It has the best elements of prosperity, being underlaid by two rich veins of coal, and will shortly be intersected by four rail-roads. The timber is of the most valuable kind. Title unexceptionably good, and warrantee deeds are given. It presents a good and substantial opportunity to commence farming, providing for one's children, or making an investment. Further particulars can be had from the Pamphlets which are sent to inquirers. Letters answered promptly. Apply or address SAML. W. CATTELL, secretary, 135 walnut street, north side between 4th and 5th streets, Phila. Full information is contained in the pamphlets. Feb. 15—3m.

MINERAL WATER,

FROM THE

Artesian Well, St. Catharines,

CANADA WEST.

The reputation which this water has acquired as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney complaints, want of action in the digestive and Urinary organs, Pains, weak Joints, Palsy, scrofula, and the many complaints which females are subject to, is a certain guarantee that they will find almost immediate relief by its internal use in connection with the bath.

The proprietor has in his possession numerous certificates of the cures performed. The wife of a physician eminent in his profession, for many years labored under "PROLAPSUS UTERI," or falling of the womb: before using the waters of the Artesian well she was unable to walk, but after its use for a short time, she was entirely restored to health.

The water as offered for sale is strongly concentrated and free from any drug or foreign admixture, so that a teaspoonful mixed in a half pint of cold water is a sufficient dose for an adult.

By mixing one-half of a 50 cent bottle of the Canada mineral water in a tub of fresh water of the proper temperature, a perfect bath is formed from which all the benefits of a regular Saline Bathing House can be secured at home.

For sale in large bottles, price $1, small do. 50 cts. by R. B. JONES, Jr.
77 Dock street, Philadelphia, sole agent for Penn'a.

The water will be sent by express to any part of the state, by remitting the amount in money or postage stamps.

N. B. Persons wishing to act as agents in any part of the state, can apply as above for terms, &c.

Feb. 15—3m.

Notice:

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Rupp & Oster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Rupp is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and to collect all debts due thereto.

G. W. RUPP,
G. R. OSTER.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the business will in future be continued at the old stand where he is now receiving and opening a general and well selected assortment of fall and winter goods, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash or approved produce.

An early call is solicited.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, Sept. 28, 1855.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Ladies Dress Goods,

and as she is compelled to remove her store, she is determined, rather than move her goods, to sell off at cost. Among a large and splendid assortment of goods, may be found the following articles:

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Super late style of ladies cloaks,
A fine lot of satin and velvet bonnets,
Cloaks, Mantles, and Talmers,
Furs of all description, and all prices,
Merenies from 25 cts up
Shawls, brochea, woolen, and blanket,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,
Handsome lot of ladiee shoes,
Good Muslins for 6¼ cts.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, Oct 26, 1855.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.